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litical criminals I should prefer—well, one is as irrational and dangerous as the other.

The remedies are economic, political and social (p. 288). The present system is defective. A new organization is in travail. Lock-outs due to overproduction, the non-cultivation of farms, the idleness of the rich, the ferocious laws which hammer the poor whose only crime is to be poor—the whole irrational system of individualistic and competitive production should be superseded by a kinder, more humane, more altruistic and co-operative system where the war of all against all will be a thing of the past, and the doctrine and the practise of one for all and all for one shall be the dominant doctrine and practise of society.

New York City.

ROBERT FERRARI.

AN ANALYTIC VIEW OF THE BASIS OF CHARACTER. By *Constance Long*. *Psychoanalytic Review*, VII, 1, January, 1920.

The three aspects of character are (a) the unconscious and its contribution of unknown motive; (b) presence of psychic energy (libido); (c) bi-sexual predisposition of every individual. A problem of homo-sexuality has arisen as a result of the war. "Something male in every woman has been psychologically called for." Dr. Long pleads that homo-sexuality be removed as a penal offense, but that seduction of a minor whether homo or hetero-sexual be made such. Dr. Long claims that physicians must face these sex questions squarely, and also the emotional problems of the married which are as severe as those of the unmarried; but no solution is offered.

PSYCHOLOGY AND HISTORY. By *Harry Elmer Barnes*. Some Reasons for Predicting Their More Active Co-operation in the Near Future. *American Journal of Psychology*; XXX, 4; October, 1919.

A detailed and elaborate resume of the various standpoints from which history has been interpreted in the past and an exposition of the present approach by the psychoanalytic method, which studies history as the reactions of groups of individuals influenced by instincts, desires, and the subconscious with its suppressed wishes and sublimations. The author recognizes that the majority of historians deny that history should concern itself with problems of interpretation, but he declares that a century hence Freud will be regarded as an indispensable tool of the historian. The author's hypothesis is that individualists and anarchists have elaborated their philosophies as outlets and expressions of suppressed desires, and that modern psychology will go far toward interpreting more clearly general policies and attitudes which have played a part in dominating our national history. He asks whether the asceticism of early New England may not have been a psychic compensation for economic chicanery in smuggling and the trade in rum, and whether southern chivalry may